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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 99**



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**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L. 101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for the compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Engineer District,
St. Louis,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 99**

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CONTENTS

1.	OBJECTIVES AND METHODS	1
2.	RESEARCH RESULTS	2
	Archaeological Investigations at Fort Wadsworth	2
	Summary of Archaeological Collections	3
	References to Archaeological Investigations	4
	Native American Tribes Associated with Fort Wadsworth	4
3.	SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE	6
4.	REFERENCES CITED	7
APPENDIX I	DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER	9
APPENDIX II	NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT	11
APPENDIX III	SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF COLLECTIONS FROM FORT WADSWORTH	12
APPENDIX IV	MCX-CMAC LIST OF REFERENCES	15
APPENDIX V	NADB LIST OF REFERENCES	21

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX-CMAC was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort Wadsworth in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX-CMAC used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX-CMAC did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Fort Wadsworth began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the New York State Museum, Albany, and the New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island. The records search was performed in May of 1995, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX-CMAC personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. A draft Section 6 Summary letter is enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix II).

Division of Historic Preservation in 1974, by the Department of Anthropology at New York University in 1984, and by Louis Berger & Associates in 1985; however, the current locations of these materials could not be identified (see below). Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

The site record for AO85-01-0032 identified the site as "Delaware Indian, historic" and indicates that materials were collected in 1974 by staff from the New York State Division of Historic Preservation. No information is provided regarding the types of materials collected, but the Fort Wadsworth Museum is noted as the curation facility. Fort Wadsworth had an on-post museum during Army tenure. The Army reportedly removed any collections held at the museum when they left the facility, however, it is unknown where these collections were ultimately relocated (telephone conversation with Felice Ciccione, Curator, Gateway National Recreation Area, 7 November 1996).

In 1984, New York University's Department of Anthropology conducted an archaeological and architectural survey at the installation to be included as part of a draft environmental impact statement for the Navy's Surface Action Group Homeport Project. According to the project report (Salwen *et al* 1984), ~10,430 objects (consisting primarily of EuroAmerican glass, ceramics, metal and building materials, as well as a few prehistoric ceramics and lithics) were collected during the survey. The report notes that the materials were to be curated at the Harbor Defense Museum of New York City at Fort Hamilton (a Center for Military History Museum). Personnel at the Harbor Defense Museum reported that the materials are not housed there (telephone conversation with Philip Malfi, 22 October 1996). The Department of Anthropology, New York University also could not locate the materials among its collections (telephone conversation with John Barritt, 4 November 1996).

In 1985, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey, conducted an archaeological survey at the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (AO85-01-0007). The site record for AO85-01-0007 notes that materials (historic glass, metal, and ceramics and prehistoric lithics) were collected and notes Louis Berger and Associates as the curation facility. Additionally, the project report (Klein 1985) notes that materials from the site were analyzed. However, Louis Berger's lab supervisor could find no information that a collection was brought in from this project (telephone conversation with Sharla Azizi, 21 November 1996).

It is possible that the above collections were transferred to the Center for Military History. The Center for Military History has assumed responsibility for NAGPRA compliance for all of its collections. The Army may wish to clarify the status of these materials.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

As of the date of this report, the only repository known to house archaeological collections from Fort Wadsworth is the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York (SIIAS). SIIAS reportedly houses 199 prehistoric artifacts (186 stone and 13 ceramic) labeled "Fort Wadsworth" (Salwen *et al.* 1984:C-6). It is unclear when and by whom these materials were collected, although they are believed to have been collected periodically during the course of military construction activities at the installation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (National Park Service 1994:1). The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Wadsworth, New York* (Appendix III) provides more information about this collection.

NAGPRA-Related Items

No known human remains or funerary objects were identified in the review of the archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews conducted by the MCX-CMAC. The final determination of any sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Fort Wadsworth collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Wadsworth are attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX-CMAC during its archival research at the New York State Museum, Albany and at the New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island; Appendix V lists references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT WADSWORTH

Fort Wadsworth is located on the northeastern shore of Staten Island in New York harbor (National Park Service 1994). Maps provided by Goddard (1978:Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) and Grumet (1995:Map 17) indicate that Staten Island falls within the aboriginal territory of the Delaware.

The name Delaware, or Lenni-Lenape, refers to linguistically and culturally similar Algonquian groups who occupied the Delaware River Valley and certain adjacent areas at the time of European contact in the seventeenth century (Goddard 1978:213; Johnson 1992:26). At this time, Delaware territory extended along the shores of the Atlantic and the Delaware River, encompassing New Jersey and portions of southeastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and

northern Delaware. Linguistically, the Delaware were divided into northern or Munsee-speaking and southern or Unami-speaking communities (Goddard 1978:Fig. 1; Miller 1994:169). Munsee-speakers are believed to have inhabited Staten Island (Goddard 1978:Fig. 1; Grumet 1995:Map 17). Conflict with European settlers caused the Delaware to consolidate into a reduced number of villages by the end of the seventeenth century, and by the early eighteenth century they began a complicated series of westward migrations that continued throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Goddard 1978:213, 221).

During the eighteenth century, various Delaware groups moved west across Pennsylvania into Ohio and late in the century, into Indiana and Missouri (Goddard 1978:221-223). Most of the Delaware that remained in their homeland eventually migrated to Canada or amalgamated with other groups in the area. Some Delaware migrated west with the Stockbridges of Massachusetts and the Brothertons of New Jersey (groups composed of missionized Indians from various New England tribes). Both groups had settled in Wisconsin by the early twentieth century (Goddard 1978:222; Johnson 1992:26).

The main body of Delaware settled on the White River in Indiana by the early nineteenth century, but ceded these lands in 1818 and moved to southern Missouri, where they were joined by other Delaware who migrated to Missouri in the late eighteenth century. Delaware groups also moved into Arkansas and Texas during the early nineteenth century (Goddard 1978:224). By 1831, the Delaware in Missouri moved to a reservation in northeastern Kansas. After the Civil War, they exchanged their Kansas lands for allotted lands among the Cherokee Nation of northeastern Oklahoma and were made Cherokee citizens in 1890 (Goddard 1978:224; Miller 1994:169). The Delaware in Texas were driven out in the 1850s and eventually settled in western Oklahoma (Goddard 1978:224; Miller 1994:169; Tiller 1996:514).

Today, Delaware groups live in various areas of the United States and in Ontario, Canada. At present, the only federally recognized tribes representing Delaware descendants are the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin.

No aboriginal land claims were adjudicated for the Fort Wadsworth area in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases (U.S.G.S. n.d.). The Delaware were adjudicated, in whole or part, five areas of land held historically during their move west. These lands are located in Ohio and Indiana.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are a draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letter (Appendix I) and a list of the tribal chairpersons for the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin (Appendix II), the only federally recognized tribes that may be culturally affiliated with the collections.

In addition to these federally recognized tribes, three groups are currently petitioning for federal recognition as Delaware tribes. The Delaware Muncie of Kansas have filed a letter of intent only as of 19 June 1978; the Delawares of Idaho have filed an incomplete petition as of 10 December 1979; and the Munsee-Thames River Delaware of Colorado have been denied acknowledgment as of 3 January 1983 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1996). Additionally, members of the petitioning Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey (letter of intent only as of 3 January 1992) and the Brothertown Indians of Wisconsin (classified as "ready/active consideration" as of 28 February 1996) may also claim Delaware ancestry (Johnson 1992:26-27).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- 1996 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of June 25, 1996)*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Goddard, Ives

- 1978 Delaware. In Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 213-239. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Grumet, Robert S.

- 1995 *Historic Contact: Indian People and Colonists in Today's Northeastern United States in the Sixteenth through Eighteenth Centuries*. University of Oklahoma Press, New York and London.

Johnson, Michael G.

- 1992 *The Native American Tribes of North America: A Concise Encyclopedia*. Windrow and Green Ltd., London.

Klein, Terry H.

- 1985 *Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (AO85-01-0007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York*. Wallace, Roberts & Todd with Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Submitted to Department of the Navy, Northern Division.

Miller, Jay

- 1994 Delaware. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 169-170. Garland Publishing Inc., New York and London.

National Park Service

- 1994 *Cultural Resources Report for Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York (Draft)*. North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

Salwer, Bert, Carolyn Pierce, and Arnold Pickman

1984 *Archaeological (1B) and Architectural Survey of Fort Wadsworth for the Navy's Proposed Surface Action Group Homeport Project, Staten Island (Richmond Co.), Appendix C from DEIS*. Prepared by Department of Anthropology, New York University.

Tiller, Veronica E. Velarde (ed.)

1996 *American Indian Reservations and Trust Areas*. U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S.G.S.

n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission, Reston, Virginia.

APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Wadsworth that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Fort Wadsworth has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Wadsworth is responsible for collections that include approximately 199 prehistoric stone and ceramic artifacts housed at one repository in New York. These materials are believed to have been collected periodically during the course of military construction activities at the installation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Delaware. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Wadsworth and [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX-CMAC Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Delaware

Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
Ph. (405) 247-2448
Fx. (405) 247-9393

Virgil Murphy, President
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin
N. 8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416
Ph. (715) 793-4111
Fx. (715) 793-4299

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX-CMAC to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX-CMAC: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX-CMAC, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the

investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections Fro

As of December 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Colle
Staten Island Institute of Arts & Sciences, NY	Noel Valentin	(718) 727-1135			Unknown	Unknown

t Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort Wadsworth, New York

As of December 1996

	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination
	Unknown	Unknown	~ 199 Artifacts	Prehistoric Stone Tools, (Projectile Points, Drills, Knives, Scrapers, Celts, Net Sinkers) & Ceramics	Late Archaic - Late Woodland		

	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
fts.	Late Archaic - Late Woodland			N

APPENDIX IV

MCX-CMAC LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX-CMAC personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Fort Wadsworth, New York as of December 1996

Subject property : Fort Wadsworth, NY

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Title : Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (AO85-1-0007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York

Series :

Date : 1985

Length : 54

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Navy, Northern Division

Contractor : Wallace, Roberts & Todd, with Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wadsworth, NY

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Title : The Potential for Submerged Archaeological Resources In the Proposed Dredging Area; Surface Action Group, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York

Series :

Date : 1985

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Navy, Northern Division

Contractor : Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wadsworth, NY

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

Title : Cultural Resources Report for Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York (Draft)

Series :

Date : 1994

Length : 150

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Wadsworth, New York as of December 1996

Subject property : Fort Wadsworth, NY

Last name : Black

First name : Frederick

Middle Initial : R.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Historic Resource Study: A History of Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor

Series : Cultural Resource Management Study No. 7

Date : 1983

Length : 180

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, Boston, MA

Contractor : Frederick R. Black, Associate Professor of History, C.W. Post Center, Long Island University

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Wadsworth, NY

Last name : Salwen

First name : Bert

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Carolyn Pierce & Arnold Pickman

Title : Archaeological (IB) & Architectural Survey of Fort Wadsworth for the Navy's Proposed Surface Action Group Homestead Project, Staten Island (Richmond Co.)

Series :

Date : 1984

Length : 100

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : New York University Department of Anthropology

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX V

NADB LIST OF REFERENCES

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Black, Frederick R.

1983 _Historic Resource Study, A History of Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor__. Cultural Resources Mangement Study (7). Naro, Nps, Boston, MA.

Klein, Terry H., Jay Cohen, Martha H. Bowers, and Ingrid A. Wuebber

1985 _Phase Ii Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (Ao85-01-0007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York__. Wallace Roberts & Todd With Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Submitted to Dept. of the Navy, Northern Division.

Salwen, Bert, Carolyn Pierce, and Arnold Pickman

1984 _Archaeological (1b) and Architectural Survey of Fort Wadsworth for the Navy's Proposed Surface Action Group Homeport Project, Staten Island (Richmond Co.)__. Dept. of Anthro., Nyu. Submitted to O.